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日十三月五閏年寅甲

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22ND, 1914.

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Hongkong, 8th June, 1914.

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Hongkong, 9th June, 1914.

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12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " 10 "
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " 15 "
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2.15 " " 2.45 " "	" " 15 "
2.45 " " 3.10 " "	" " 10 "

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	3.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
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Every Quarter-Hour.	

SUNDAYS.

7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.30 " " 12.00 p.m.	" " 15 "
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " "	" " 15 "
5.00 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
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Hongkong, 29th May, 1914.

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The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JULY 22ND, 1914.

After reading the correspondence between the Chamber of Commerce and the Government in regard to the lack of suitable quarantine accommodation at the port, published in our yesterday's issue, the reader must wonder how the Colony has managed in past years to keep itself free from a serious scandal in this connection. It is somewhat startling to read that the second largest shipping port in the world, situated as it is practically in the tropics where epidemic disease is most common, has "not even the semblance of a quarantine station." It is the more surprising therefore to note that the Chamber of Commerce in its letter to the Government strongly insisting upon the advisability of providing the harbour with "a permanent and moderately-equipped quarantine station" should not have been able to strengthen their case by a reference to a single occasion in the past when anything in the nature of a public scandal has been caused in consequence of the absence of suitable quarantine accommodation. If we mistake not, there was, at least, a very near approach to a scandal a few years ago when the medical authorities had to deal with a shipload of people among whom cholera had broken out while on the voyage from the Straits to Hongkong. Certainly a port like Hongkong ought not to be without a properly equipped quarantine station. In addition to bubonic plague, cholera and small-pox, to outbreaks of which the East is always liable, the Chamber of Commerce points to "the grave possibility of the introduction of yellow fever, a disease which happily, up to the present has been unknown in the Far East, but which if it once obtains a footing here may spread throughout the whole of Asia and Malaysia." Attention was drawn to this possibility in the *Daily Press* quite two years ago, and we believe it is a fact that the Medical Department, in common with the Medical Departments of other Governments in the East, have been investigating the possibility of the spread of this dread disease to Asia when the Panama Canal is opened to traffic, and we note with

satisfaction a statement in the correspondence published yesterday that the question of establishing a station for the quarantining of patients suffering from yellow fever, or of "contacts" with that disease, is at the present time under the consideration of the Government. It is a wise and desirable precaution, though we think it right to add that there seems good reason to hope that the possibility of infection will not be greater after the Panama Canal is opened than it is to-day. There is more communication between the yellow fever countries of South America and the Far East than is generally appreciated. According to statistical information published by the Chinese Government, the Chinese settlers in North and South America number about 183,000. There is an increasing stream of Chinese emigration to the South American Republics, and no doubt large numbers of emigrants are returning to China every year from the yellow fever countries. Moreover, there must be a not inconsiderable quantity of cargo coming from South American ports, in which the infecting mosquito might be carried. We have seen it stated that the particular species of the mosquito which spreads yellow fever on the South American coast is very common in India, though no case of yellow fever has occurred there. It is not improbable that the same mosquito is to be found in China, and even in Hongkong, and in the circumstances one may suppose that the long sea voyage proves an effective barrier to the importation of the infection into Asia. With the opening of the Panama Canal the volume of traffic between the South American Republics and Eastern Asia is certain to increase, and consequently the greater will be the danger—if danger there really is—of infection being carried to the East. It is not possible to argue that because the yellow fever scourge has not been carried to places in nearer proximity to South America that it will not therefore be brought to Hongkong, where climatic conditions may be more favourable to its development, and while we hope that fears on the subject will prove to be entirely groundless, it is satisfactory to know that the subject is engaging the attention of the Government of the Colony. But, apart from this problematical danger, the case is strong enough already for the demand which the Chamber of Commerce makes for the provision of a permanent and well-equipped quarantine station. It is a discredit to the port that it does not at the present time possess "even the semblance of a quarantine station."

Judgment in the appeal case of *F. P. Marques v. the Great Western Smelting and Refining Company* will be delivered on Thursday morning.

The Chinese who pleaded guilty to snatching a gold neck-band and appendage from a woman in the West Point district, and to stabbing two men who chased him, was committed for trial by Mr. Wood yesterday.

The charge of conspiracy against *A. F. Remedios and R. O. Gutierrez* was again mentioned before Mr. Wood yesterday. The case was remanded until Friday morning at 11.30, when the hearing will be resumed.

At the Magistracy yesterday two Europeans, named William Randolph and Charles Senny, employed on the *Empress of India*, were charged with behaving in a disorderly manner outside the Hongkong Hotel. Sergt. Patterson fruitlessly endeavoured to get the men to go away quietly, and he was compelled to take them into custody. They were fined \$5 each.

Notice is given in our advertisement columns of an important extraordinary meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, to be held on August 22nd. At the conclusion of the ordinary meeting. The meeting is called for the purpose of authorising the Directors to take the necessary steps for the introduction of an ordinance to amend the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance of 1866, in the manner indicated in the various resolutions which are set forth in the advertisement.

Judge Lobingier, of the United States Court of China, has filed suit in the Court of First Instance in Manila against Metcalfe A. Clarke, seeking the recovery of a sum of money advanced to Mr. Clarke for commercial purposes. The complaint alleges that defendant, on October 1st, 1909, received from Judge Lobingier, on a promissory note, the sum of P.8,000, to be repaid within one year with interest of 12 per cent. per annum. But P.4,010, the plaintiff states, has been paid on the note in instalments, leaving unpaid a balance, including interest, of P.3,917.40, for which judgment is asked by plaintiff.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HOME RULE CRISIS.

GRAVE POLITICAL SITUATION.

SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

LABOUR PROTEST AGAINST "INTERFERENCE BY THE CROWN."

LONDON, July 21st.

The House of Commons was crowded with an excited throng when Mr. Asquith announced that in view of the grave political situation, the King had considered it right to summon representatives of all parties, both British and Irish, to a conference at Buckingham Palace to discuss the outstanding issues. The invitation had been accepted by two representatives each of the Opposition, Ulsterites, Nationalists, and the Government. The Speaker, at the suggestion of the King, would preside at the conference, which it was hoped would begin to-day (Tuesday).

Mr. Bonar Law said he loyally obeyed His Majesty's command.

Mr. Redmond, who was loudly cheered by the Liberals, declared that he and his colleagues had no responsibility for calling the conference. He would not express an opinion whether it would be useful or otherwise. The invitation was a command, and as such it would forthwith be obeyed.

Mr. Ginnell (Nationalist) enquired whether there was any precedent for the act of the Premier in advising the King to place himself at the head of a conspiracy to defeat the wishes of the House of Commons.

The question was ignored, and the debate was postponed.

THE AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords Lord Courtney raised the question of the authority of Parliament as affected by the conference.

Lord Crowe affirmed that there was no abrogation of Ministerial responsibility or departure from constitutional practice. "There cannot be any intention to supersede the authority of Parliament," said the noble Lord, "and no such result will occur."

"HOPELESS CONFUSION."

All parties have been taken by surprise at the latest developments, and all is hopeless confusion. The Ministerialists and Unionists are suspicious as to the possible outcome, but it is believed in many quarters that the conference would never have been summoned unless a practical agreement was assured.

MR. REDMOND'S INSTRUCTIONS.

There was a prolonged meeting of the Nationalist members in the afternoon to discuss the instructions to be given to Mr. Redmond.

LABOUR PARTY PROTESTS.

The Labour Party held a meeting in one of the rooms in the House of Commons, and passed a resolution unanimously protesting against the conference as an interference by the Crown calculated to defeat the Parliament Act, and regretting the inclusion of two members who were practically rebels, as indicating that henceforth the organisation of force will be officially considered most effective in industrial as in political disputes.

A "CHILLING SILENCE" IN THE COMMONS.

The papers are not enthusiastic with regard to the conference, and emphasise the chilling silence which prevailed in the House of Commons yesterday except when it was announced that the Speaker would preside. Apart from jealousy of the infringement of the House of Commons prerogatives, it is the general feeling that the conference is not likely to be successful, as its decisions must be confirmed by the respective supporters of the members of the Conference.

The Unionists declare that the Ulstermen are less inclined to make sacrifices than they were two years ago. The daily consolation is that the failure of the conference will make a general election practically inevitable.

On the contrary, it is stated that at a stormy meeting of the Nationalists which was held yesterday after a report by Mr. Devlin on the feeling in Ireland, Mr. Redmond promised not to submit to any concessions beyond those in the original Amending Bill.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

It is unofficially stated that a Liberal meeting is to be held to-day and promises to be numerous and influential. The avowed object of the meeting is to support the Nationalists.

The *Daily News* states that the Royal coup d'état constitutes the gravest crisis since the days of William IV., and asserts that the King may withhold his assent to Home Rule unless the Amending Bill is appended, on the ground that the introduction of the latter vitiates the Parliament Act.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that there is no evidence that the King has acted otherwise than constitutionally, and says His Majesty is entitled to hearty support for his attempt at reconciliation.

ARRIVING FOR THE CONFERENCE.

The Speaker arrived at Buckingham Palace an hour before the conference commenced, and the crowds were so dense that he had to enter by a side gate. The next to arrive was Mr. Dillon, and then came Mr. Bonar Law, Captain Craig and Sir Edward Carson who arrived together and were cheered. Then came Mr. Redmond, and Lord Lansdowne stood, and finally Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George arrived, and were cheered.

The King received the representatives in the Bow Room and addressed them. The proceedings were as strictly private as a Cabinet meeting.

FAILURE ANTICIPATED.

The Unionist headquarters in Ulster anticipate that the new effort of a conference will fail.

A meeting of unofficial Liberal members of the House of Commons has been summoned for to-day to consider the position.

SEIZURE OF ARMS.

The report that a yacht, with 3,000 rifles for the Nationalist Volunteers, has been seized on the Irish Coast is confirmed.

FRENCH PRESIDENT IN RUSSIA.

SPEECHES ON THE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, July 21st.

President Poincaré and M. Viviani arrived at Kronstadt aboard the battleship *Fraser*. The Tsar, who was on board the Imperial yacht *Alexandra*, met his guests and conveyed them to Peterhof.

At a banquet at Peterhof, the Tsar, proposing the toast of President Poincaré, said that the satisfaction he experienced in welcoming the French President was doubled by the pleasure of again meeting an old acquaintance with whom he was charmed to form personal relations two years ago. He did not doubt that the two allied countries would continue to enjoy the peace assured by the plenitude of their forces.

President Poincaré, in reply, assured the Tsar that France would continue to work for peace in intimate daily collaboration with her ally.

THE PARIS POLITICAL MURDER.

MADAME CAILLAUX ON TRIAL.

PARIS, July 21st.

The trial of Madame Caillaux in connection with the murder of M. Calmette, the Editor of the *Figaro*, has begun. The Court was crowded.

Madame Caillaux, who was dressed in black, showed emotion when indicted on a charge of wilful murder, and told in faltering tones of her unhappiness owing to fears that M. Calmette was about to publish private letters which would poison her life.

STRAINED AUSTRO-SERBIAN RELATIONS.

SIGNIFICANT REMARK BY CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, July 21st.

The marked uneasiness on the Berlin Bourse is attributed to the anxiety concerning the relations between Austria and Serbia.

The *National Zeitung* says that the Crown Prince's remark to a German bank director that Germany must keep her powder dry is much commented on at the Bourse.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, July 21st.

Lieut. General Sir A. Codrington, General Officer Commanding the London District, has been appointed Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War, in succession to Lieut. General Sir W. E. Franklin.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE NEW REGIME IN MEXICO.

MEXICO CITY, July 21st.

General Carranza and Señor Zapata have been communicating with each other with a view to reaching an agreement. General Carranza's Army is hurrying south to secure a peaceful entry into the capital.

PUERTO MEXICO, July 21st.

Ex-President Huerta and his family have sailed on the German cruiser *Dresden* for Jamaica. There was no demonstration.

General Carranza has intimated that he is willing to grant a limited armistice as an act of generosity, but intends to prosecute those responsible for the overthrow of President Madero.

FRENCH RAILWAY COLLISION.

TOULOUSE, July 21st.

As the result of a collision between two passenger trains four carriages were destroyed, six people killed, and 30 injured.

BULGARIA AND ROUMANIA.

SOFIA, July 21st.

Bulgaria, in a verbal Note to Roumania, demands an international enquiry into the incidents on the frontier.

ARMY AVIATION FATALITY.

LONDON, July 21st.

An Army biplane fell 120 feet near Gosport. Lieutenant Hordern was killed, and a Sergeant named Campbell was seriously injured.

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 21st.

Surrey beat Lancashire at the Oval by an innings and 158 runs.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, July 21st.

The death is announced of Major-General Inigo Richmond Jones, C.V.O., C.B., who a few years ago was in Command of the Forces in the Straits Settlements.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, July 21st.

NEWSPAPERS TERRORISED. The recent cements at Kalgan and elsewhere have not been reported in the Chinese Press, and the Ministry for War is taking care that its wishes with regard to the suppression of such news will be respected. Not long ago a Chinese editor who was confronted with soldiers in his sanctum, who had come to take action because certain news items to which the War Office objected had appeared in his journal, had the presence of mind to explain that it was not his news, but that "Reuter says so."

This week the military have been trying to induce the police to make searches in certain newspaper offices, but the police have declined to be made the cat's paw of the War Department or its officers. And so the game goes on.

BOMBS.

The police made quite an exciting discovery outside Chienmen Station a few days ago. A parcel had been left at the station by a passenger, and as no owner seemed anxious to claim it a coolie had the resourcefulness to take possession. He opened his trophy outside the station, but by this time the police came on the scene and found that what looked like a box of cigars was really a bomb. The coolie was arrested, of course, but he could give no explanation, and the matter remains almost as great a mystery as the Hongkong tiger.

WHAT IS A BRIBE?

The Council of State had quite an interesting discussion at its second meeting on the Bill to ratify the regulations for suppressing bribery. Apparently it was not easy to arrive at a definition as to what constituted a bribe, the Government delegate's view being that "all that an official was not legally entitled to get was to be called a bribe," and the matter was ultimately referred to a sub-committee. In this connection it is noteworthy that under the new regulations two Peking Magistrates have been impeached for accepting bribes and have been recommended for the death penalty, and the Prefect of Shuntien has been imprisoned for selling offices and accepting bribes.

A MUSEUM IN PEKING.

A Historical Museum for the deposit of ancient books, pictures, and other relics is to be opened in Peking, the Government having set aside the old Government College for this purpose. The Tartar and Civil Governors of Provinces have been invited to send articles to the Museum.

TELEGRAMS.

[DER OSTASIATISCHER LLOYD SERVICE.]

CHINA SERVICE.

ROBBERS IN EX-REGENT'S PALACE.

PEKING, July 21st.

Armed robbers who forced their entrance into the Palace of the ex-Regent, Prince Chun, last Saturday, were captured and shot yesterday.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

PEKING, July 21st.

The report of the Commissioners deputed by President Yuan Shih-kai to investigate the 8 per cent. loan (in the floating of which Hsiung Hsi Ling had a share) is ambiguous, and a new Board of Commissioners has been convened, consisting of Tsai Ting Kan, Tsao Yue Lin and others.

TROUBLE IN YUNNAN.

PEKING, July 21st.

Chiang Chuan reports from Yunnan say that trouble has broken out in the Chao Tung District in that province. The people are rising on account of the new regulations relating to the status of real estate holdings and they are hostile to the missionaries also. The populace seek to gain communication with the robbers. Troops have been sent to repress them.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

AUSTRO-SERBIAN RELATIONS.

BERLIN, July 20th.

The wish expressed by the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine* for the localisation of the trouble is described at Vienna as a warning to France and Russia not to interfere in the Austro-Serbian dispute. Germany, although not intending to interfere, would not leave Austria to herself in the case of Russia's meddling.

THE BURDEN OF ARMAMENTS IN RUSSIA.

BERLIN, July 20th.

The *Rjeht* complains of the heavy burden on the Russian peasants on account of armaments, through the French Alliance, and expects that President Poincaré will support a Russo-English naval agreement.

The *Gaulois* says the condition *sine qua non* for such a naval agreement would be a new entente of Russia with England on the Persian Question.

THE MODERNISATION OF THE TURKISH ARMY.

BERLIN, July 20th.

Talaat Bey read to the Turkish Chamber of Deputies the Government's account of the work of the Cabinet up to the present time and acknowledged the earnest endeavours on the part of the German military mission towards the modernisation of the army.

A TURCO-GREEK CONFERENCE IN BRUSSELS.

BERLIN, July 20th.

The Grand Vizier will go to Brussels towards the end of July, and will meet the Greek Premier, M. Venizelos, and discuss with him the Islands question and a Graeco-Turkish rapprochement.

THE SITUATION IN ALBANIA.

PRINCE ADVISED TO ABDICATE.

BERLIN, July 20th.

The Foreign Ministers at Durazzo have accepted the offer of the rebels for a conference next Wednesday and have requested the rebels to refrain from their contemplated general attack until they have made a last attempt to induce the Prince to abdicate. Kemal Pasha has advised the Prince to surrender the reins of government to the International Commissioners.

The second financial year of the Republic ended on June 30th, but there has been no Budget, and no estimates have yet been issued. But perhaps it is not fair to expect an over-burdened administration to hustle in these summer days.

The sum of 2,000,000 pesos lent by the Government of the Philippines to help the Hilo sugar planters is described by the President of the Bank of the Philippines to be insufficient to meet all deserving applications.

DEATH OF SIR KAI HO KAI, C.M.G.

A NOTABLE CAREER OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

We deeply regret to record the death of Sir Kai Ho Kai, C.M.G., which occurred somewhat suddenly at noon yesterday, from heart failure, at his residence in Robinson Road, Hongkong, in the 56th year of his age.

Sir Kai Ho Kai was the son of the Rev. Ho Tsun Shen, of the London Missionary Society, and was born in Hongkong in 1858. He was educated at the Government Central School (now Queen's College) and subsequently in England at Palmer House School, Margate; at Aberdeen University; at St. Thomas's Medical and Surgical School; and later at Lincoln's Inn. He took the degrees of M.B., C.M., (Aberdeen), became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons (England), and was Senior Equity Scholar at Lincoln's Inn in 1881. Upon returning to the Colony he started to practice medicine, but, according to his own account, found that the Chinese were not at that time prepared to avail themselves of Western medicine unless it were offered free, and he consequently started to practice as a barrister-at-law. But his activities were by no means monopolised by his legal work. He took a keen interest in public affairs and especially in all branches of education. In course of time he was representing the Chinese community and assisting the Government in a variety of ways. His public service includes 24 years' membership of the Legislative Council; twelve years on the Sanitary Board, and five years on the Public Works Committee. In addition he served for many years on the Standing Law Committee, the Examination Board, the Medical Board, the Po Leung Kuk Committee, the District Watchmen's Committee, the governing body of the Free Hospitals, as well as of the College of Medicine, at which he was a Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Rector's Assessor until the College was merged into the University (which Sir Kai Ho Kai himself was so largely instrumental in founding), and he then became a member both of the Court and the Council of the University. For over thirty years, also, he had been on the roll of the Justices of the Peace.

His public services were first recognised by H.M. the King in 1902, when Dr. Ho Kai, as he was then called, was created a C.M.G. The Knighthood was conferred in 1912 upon the occasion of the opening of the University, when Sir Frederick Lugard made the announcement in a speech in which he referred to Dr. Ho Kai's ceaseless and untiring efforts to explain to his countrymen the benefits which would accrue from the University. "His long public service as a member of Council and of innumerable Boards and Commissions, and as confidential adviser in Chinese affairs to successive Governors, entitles him," His Excellency said, "to be considered as the leading representative of the Chinese community of this Colony. I am authorised by the Secretary of State to announce that in recognition of his public services, as well as of his work for the University, His Majesty has been pleased to confer the honour of Knight Bachelor upon him. I congratulate him and through him the Chinese community." The announcement came as a surprise and it was welcomed with a storm of applause. It was not until last year that Sir Kai Ho Kai began to feel that his health was breaking down. He thereupon took a holiday, but finding on his return that he had not recovered his old energy and capacity for work he resigned from the Legislative Council, and gave up much other work in the hope that with rest he would be able to regain his accustomed vigour and resume his public work. Unhappily, the hoped-for recovery never came.

The deceased's bidding of farewell to the activity of Legislative Council work was almost pathetic. The wrench which this meant to one who had been so active was made evident in Sir Kai Ho Kai's feeling reply to the resolution of regret at his resignation, and thanks for the valuable services he had rendered to the local legislature. "Now, Sir," he concluded with evident emotion, "I am sure in the present circumstances, when my heart is full and emotion is strong, you will excuse me from saying anything more except that I do thank you, Sir, and all hon. members of the Council, for your kindness to me during the past, and for the special kindness you have shown to me at the present moment. I wish simply to bid you, Sir, and all my honourable colleagues, a formal farewell, and to assure them, Sir, that in the future, as far as my failing health will permit, I shall, to the best of my ability, ever be ready to co-operate with your Excellency and the members of this Council in promoting any measure for the good of this Colony." Just previously deceased had

remarked: "There is one thing, and one only, that I can claim for myself, and that is, that I have always during the past tried to do my best in the discharge of my public duties, and in no instance have I permitted my personal inclinations or self-interest to interfere in the discharge of my public duties, both inside and outside this Council."

Sir Kai Ho Kai's last public appearance was at the City Hall on the 6th June, on the occasion of the presentation to him by the leading Chinese merchants of a magnificent silk embroidered scroll and several valuable and choice articles of silverware in recognition of his devotion to their interests. The hope was expressed by the Chairman of the meeting that Sir Kai would soon be back among them again and that he would be able to resume some part at least of his public work. Sir Kai's reply was optimistic and he affirmed that it was his dearest wish that he might yet be able to render some further service.

While the deceased's activities were mainly centered in Hongkong, he nevertheless took a very keen interest in the Reform movement in China as the following list of his publications will serve to indicate:—A Critical Essay on China, the Sleep and Awakening, 1887 (English and Chinese); a letter addressed to Lord Charles Beresford on the Open Door, 1899; an Open Letter addressed to John Bull on the Boxer Rising, 1900; articles on Sir R. Hart's Memorandum on the Land Tax of China, and Army and Navy Scheme, 1904; published in Chinese only—Reformation in China, 1895; the Foundation of Reformation in China, 1898; Criticisms on the Views of Kang Yu Wei, 1898; the Best Means of Effecting Reformation in China, 1898; Criticisms on the Views of Viceroy Chang Chi Tung, especially his work, "Encouragement to Learning," 1899; Persons Responsible for Reformation in China, 1900; Two Critical Essays on the Progress of Reformation in China, 1900. He keenly sympathised with the Revolution and was identified with the publication of *The Outlook*, a daily English newspaper in Hongkong founded for the purpose of supporting the Revolutionary cause, but the newspaper, like others started elsewhere under similar conditions, had but a brief existence. Sir Kai was related by marriage to Wu Ting Fang, who on two occasions has been Minister to Washington, and who it will be remembered figured very prominently in the negotiations with Yuan Shih-kai for the abdication of the Manchuk rulers.

With such a record of service as we have outlined it is perhaps superfluous to say that Sir Kai Ho Kai was the best known Chinese resident in the Colony, as well as one of the oldest. He was essentially fitted by education and temperament to fill the many public roles he has enumerated, and his loss to the Chinese community and to the public bodies on which he served will be almost irreparable, while his demise will be regretted by all Europeans who take an active or even passive interest in the government of the Colony.

Sir Kai was twice married. His first wife, Alice, daughter of the late John Walker of Blackheath, died in 1884, and to her memory he built the Alice Memorial Hospital and presented it to the Colony. His second wife was a Chinese lady who survives him. With the widow and her family there will be widespread sympathy.

The funeral takes place this afternoon at 6 o'clock at the Protestant Cemetery, Happy Valley, the cortege passing the Monument at 4.50 o'clock.

TUNG WA HOSPITAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Tung Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Flood Relief Fund:—

Already acknowledged	\$114,368.39
Mr. Loke Yow, Kuala Lumpur	2,000.00
Messrs. Kwong Tai Lung, Panama	1,214.40
Kowloon Customs Staff, Final instalment	550.00
Wing Shoung Lau	209.90
Messrs. Chi Hing	100.00
Collected by s.s. <i>Tai Shan</i> (2nd instalment)	50.25
Collected by s.s. <i>Tai Shan</i> (3rd instalment)	26.80
Ling Kee Company	45.00
Messrs. Lee Nam Lung	30.00
Messrs. Wo Tai	25.00
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Messrs. Wing Shing Cheong	20.00
Messrs. Kwong Tung On	20.00
Messrs. Tai Lung	20.00
Messrs. Hau Shang Wo	15.00
To Wong Shi	10.00
Mr. Kong Yeung Kiu	10.00
Mr. Yung Kwai Shan	10.00
Messrs. Hung Fat Teung	10.00
Messrs. Kwong Wing Cheong	10.00
Messrs. Fu Lan Kun	10.00
Messrs. Yee Wo Shun Kee	10.00
Messrs. Mee Fong	10.00
Messrs. Tai Fok	10.00
Messrs. Tai Teung	10.00
Messrs. Kang Hing	10.00
Messrs. Kwong Cheong Lung	10.00
Messrs. Sun Sui Fat	10.00
Seven donations of \$5	35.00
	\$118,909.95

SUPREME COURT

Tuesday, July 21st.

COURT OF APPEAL.

BEFORE SIR HAVILLAND DE SAUMAREZ, PRESIDENT; THE CHIEF JUSTICE, MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ, AND THE PUISNE JUDGE, MR. F. A. HAZELAND.

CHINESE AND ENGLISH LAW OF SUCCESSION.

Ho Tsu Chun v. Ho Au Shi, Yeung Sui Chee, Ho Hong Chun, Ho Chang Shi, and Chan Ho Shi.

Counsel for Ho Tsu Chun moved for the Court to vary a finding in Chambers of the Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Rees Davies, K.C.), on the special case, delivered on September 2nd, 1913, by inserting the words "in accordance with Chinese law and custom," after the words "next of kin." The estate over which litigation arose belonged to Ho Tsun Sam (deceased), and the parties in the original summons were Ho Tse Yee v. Ho Tse Tsun (or Chun), and Ho Hong Cheung, the summons being for an order of administration of the real and personal estate of Ho Tsun Sam, with all necessary and proper directions. Testator by his will directed that his estate should be divided into ten shares, and that six of these should be distributed to Ho Yu Wing Tong as ancestral worshipping funds, to be still controlled as property by the sons and grandsons for ever. In his finding in the special case, the Chief Justice declared that the bequest for ancestral worshipping funds was invalid as offending against the rule of perpetuities, and he ordered an inquiry before the Registrar in Chambers to ascertain who were the next of kin of Ho Tsun Sam at the date of his death entitled to share in the six shares of which the testator was deemed to have died intestate, owing to the invalidity of the bequest.

Mr. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. Bulmer Johnson, of Messrs. Denys & Bowley) appeared for the appellant; Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. Agassiz, of Messrs. Harding & Agassiz) appeared for Ho Hong Chun and Ho Chang Shi, Mr. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. Walker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston), represented Ho Au Shi and Yeung Sui Chee, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings) was for Chan Ho Shi.

Mr. Sharp, in opening on behalf of the appellant, said that the testator, who was a Chinese official, died in 1884 and left considerable leaseholds in Hongkong, the present value of which was roughly \$250,000. He left surviving a very few persons who would be necessary in his argument. There was the widow, who had since died; an eldest son, who had also since died, but who was represented by a son (for whom he appeared), who was the eldest son of the deceased eldest son and was the sole surviving executor of his father's will. There was a second son, and his (Counsel's) position with regard to him was that he was adopted in Chinese fashion, being transferred from the first to the third branch of the family, because the third son of the testator was childless.

Mr. Pollock at this point said that on behalf of his clients he did not admit that adoption.

Mr. Sharp said he was merely putting his own case and went on to say that the only other person he wished to draw attention to was a daughter who did not appear on the genealogical tree, a daughter of the testator named Chan Ho Shi. Under the will with which they were now dealing, the estate of Ho Tsun Sam was divided into ten shares, and of those ten shares four went respectively to the eldest son, whose son was represented by him (Mr. Sharp), to the second son, to the adopted son, and to a grandson. The remaining six shares the testator provided for ancestral worshipping funds; but four-tenths went to the family, and six-tenths went for worship, and was to be held as property "for ever." Their Lordships would notice that under the will no share was left to any female descendant, yet a daughter was now represented.

Mr. Jenkin—I appear for the only lady, your Lordships. (Laughter.)

Mr. Sharp proceeded to point out that for fifteen years after the death of the old man the estate was managed by the testator's widow, who was an executrix, and she died in 1909. Shortly after this action was commenced for the administration of the estate. On September 2nd last the case was settled by consent regarding the six-tenths for ancestral worshipping purposes. With regard to this, however, the Chief Justice held that the bequest was bad under the rule of perpetuities. It was then adjudged that the bequest for ancestral worshipping funds was invalid and an inquiry was ordered to be made by the Registrar in Chambers as to who were the next of kin of the testator at the time of his death, and the Registrar directed each of the parties to

furnish a genealogical tree, and these contained the names of the lineal descendants. Ho Tse Chun, the appellant, held that no female was entitled to any share. That incidentally led to the question with which they had now to deal: as to how the genealogical tree was ascertained by Chinese law. This question was referred by the Registrar to the Chief Justice, the former not being prepared to deal with it. The solicitors raised the point before the Chief Justice in Chambers, which was substantially that women, including the testator's widow, the eldest son's widow, and the testator's daughter, were not entitled to any share of the estate, but that the adopted son, being a son in Chinese law, was entitled to some part. The question also arose whether this adopted son was entitled to any sum according to the English law. The Chief Justice held that the views of Mr. Bowley, who had charge of the matter for his (Counsel's) client, were interesting, but that they were covered by a decision in another Full Court case: the case of one Lan Yu Shi. Mr. Sharp went on to say that he was not questioning the judgment of the Chief Justice, he was not questioning the judgments which had been utilised, neither was he appealing with regard to the rule of perpetuity, but he was appealing against what he thought would be seriously questioned in any Court, the finding of the Chief Justice with regard to the adopted son. The real question was: What was the law of Hongkong in such a manner? He very respectfully submitted that the Chief Justice did not rightly understand their case; he did not think so at any rate. He submitted to their Lordships that if the Chief Justice had understood their case he would not have held, in the written addenda to his judgment, that the present position was covered by the previous case, as his finding was. Assuming the English Statute of Distribution to be in force for Chinese in Hongkong, he would still argue that the status of the persons intended by that Statute had to be ascertained by Chinese law. Also, he contended that the English Statute of Distributions was inapplicable to use to the local circumstances of the Colony and its inhabitants. His most serious opponents were those who were representing women's interests in the case, and in regard to this, Counsel quoted a passage from Mollendorff, to the effect that "a woman upon marriage left her family for ever, and over afterwards belonged to her husband's family; she considered her husband's parents as her own parents and so became for all legal purposes a member of her husband's family." The English Law, he submitted, upon authorities which he quoted, would only recognise a marriage under a monogamic system.

The Chinese system was not monogamic, and therefore the English Law would not recognise it. The Statute of Distributions was founded upon English law, and the Chinese were absolutely careless of the English family law, not adopting it in any way whatever, or the law of succession. The Hongkong legislature, he contended, had not treated this matter as it ought to have done, and as a matter of fact they had no positive legislation legalising Chinese marriages or legitimatising children of those marriages. Counsel added that there was so much that was necessary to prove a case of that nature that he would now appeal for an adjournment in order that affidavits and evidence could be obtained upon the local circumstances relating to the applicability of Chinese law and custom to the family system, and the position and status therein of wives and daughters, married or unmarried. They had a case of an adopted son, but they had no case of an adopted daughter. He had not had an opportunity of making that application before, as such an application had to be made before the three judges.

Mr. Pollock thought that Mr. Sharp could have intimated his intention of making that application when they were in Chambers with reference to that case a few days ago. It would place his clients in a more favourable position if the case went forward at once. His clients were very anxious that this matter should be decided promptly. Mr. Pollock added that the four-tenths of the estate had not yet been distributed, and he asked that these four-tenths should be distributed as they were bequeathed. He would like the case to go forward.

Mr. Jenkin said that he had no objection to an adjournment. The application, he understood, could not have been made at any other time.

Mr. Alabaster expressed himself in similar terms to Mr. Pollock. If the adjournment was granted, he asked that the four-tenths which had been bequeathed to various persons should be distributed. Up to the present any attempt to distribute it had been opposed by the appellant.

Mr. Pollock then stated, with regard to Mr. Sharp's remarks on the subject of

the construction of Chinese family law in that Colony, that some time ago Sir Francis Piggott was appointed Chairman of a Commission which was to deal with this question, and he (Mr. Pollock) was to be one of the members. However, that Commission never sat, but he had a statement which had been prepared, and this statement absolutely differed from the statement as to Chinese law which was made by Mr. Sharp. The statement which he had did not say that females were excluded from such a bequest.

The President, in granting the application for adjournment, said that the application was made in order that certain evidence could be collected to lay before them. Speaking generally with reference to the adjournment of appeals, it was their opinion that the same practice applied at Home, and governed their method of dealing with such applications, as it did here. His Lordship quoted authority which stated that even though all the parties consented to such an adjournment, "good and sufficient reasons must be shown for it." He thought, and his learned brothers agreed with him, that such a principle was necessary, and that it was wholly consistent with the proper administration of justice that appeals should come on for hearing in their proper order, and by the decision of the Court by which they had been put down. That particular case was one of very great public interest, and as there was some doubt, and some mixed pleadings about some of the applicants, he thought a judge would naturally concur that the inquiry asked for should be held. With regard to the four-tenths which had been mentioned, it was quite clear that a distribution should be made, and that this should be done forthwith. The order would have to be drawn up, and any provisions which were necessary could be inserted, and any application on this point could be made at that Court before he left for Shanghai.

Mr. Pollock then raised the question of the costs for that day. Seeing that the appellants had applied to the Court for the adjournment, he thought that they should defray the costs.

Mr. Sharp again pointed out that he could not have made that application before. As regards the collecting of the evidence, there was always the risk that if they had gone to heavy expense to obtain the evidence that the Court would say at once that they did not want to hear it, and all the money expended would have been wasted.

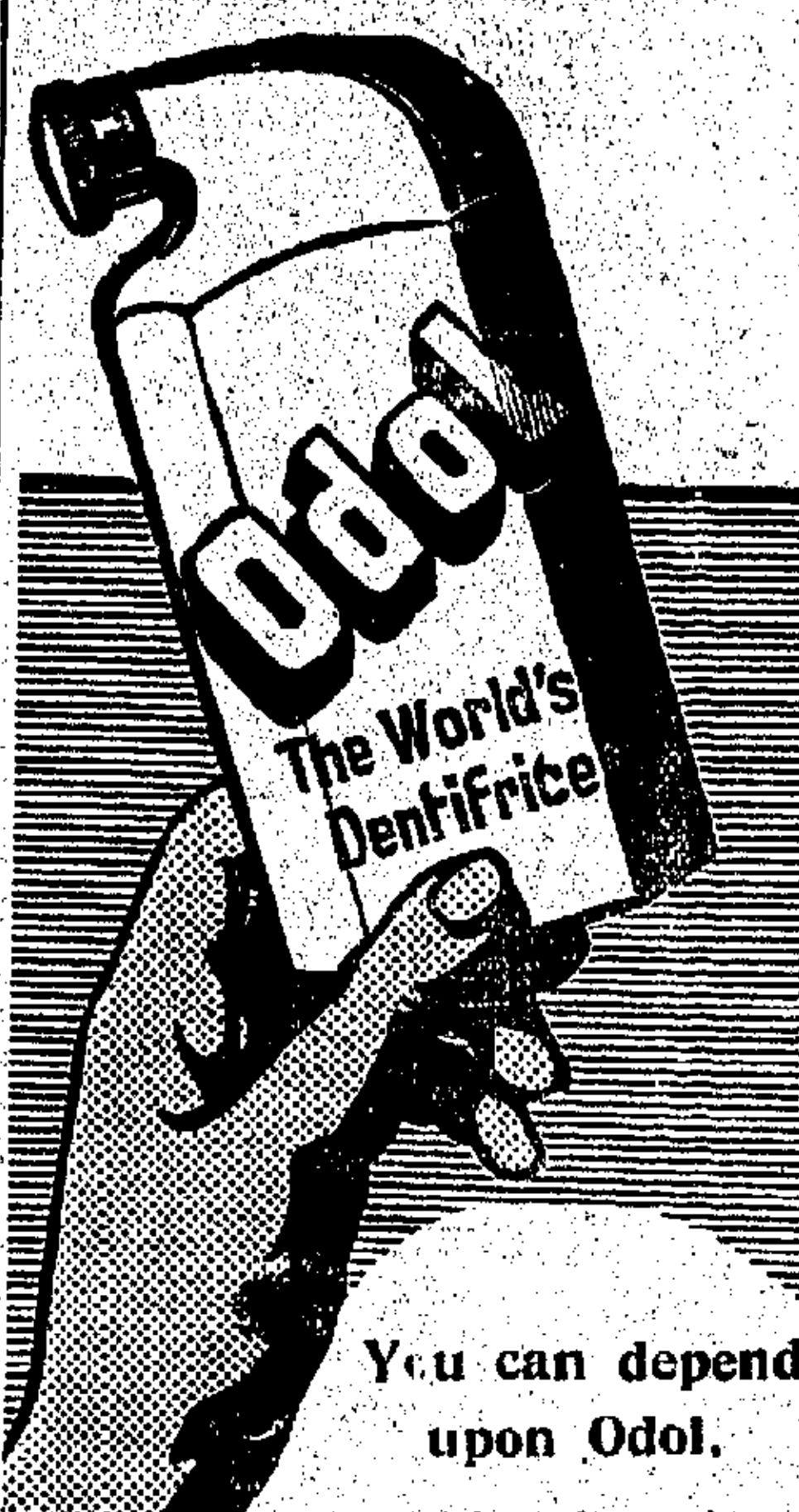
The President agreed with this view, and ordered that the costs should come out of the estate.

BAZAAR IN AID OF THE FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Committee respectfully beg to acknowledge with sincere thanks the following promises of gifts and services in aid of the Bazaar from:—

The members of Mr. Chan Kang Yu's family—Cinematograph Performances conducted by them.
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A NEW CURE FOR DYSENTERY.
Emetine as a cure for dysentery has quickly become known to the medical profession, but the following article contributed to the *Peking Gazette* contains much that is of interest to the general public on the subject and for that reason we reproduce it:—
One of the most striking and important discoveries in modern medicine was that made about two years ago by Dr. Leonard Rogers, of the Indian Medical Service, when he first used hypodermic injections of Emetine Salts in the treatment of Amoebic Dysentery, by which the lives of thousands have been saved and the medical profession obtained a drug of almost certain precision in the cure of this disease which was formerly so intractable.
Two forms of Dysentery are now known to the profession, viz., Bacillary Dysentery and Amoebic Dysentery: the former usually accompanied by fever and acute in character, the latter a much more chronic complaint and without much attendant fever.
It is in the latter form that Emetine Hydrochloride has proved such a boon. One of the remedies that frequently gave excellent results in the treatment of Dysentery was Ipecacuanha root powder, but it had to be given in large doses, and as it contained as one of its active principles a salt of Emetine, it often caused such sickness and vomiting as to make its administration very difficult. An attempt was made to prevent the sickness by eliminating the Emetine from the Ipecac, and a powder of Ipecac sine Emetine was put on the market; this occasionally gave good results though several physicians doubted the efficacy of the drug without the Emetine.
This led Dr. Leonard Rogers to make his experiments of testing the effect of Emetine Hydrochloride on living Amoebae Dysenteriae and he proved that it destroyed these organisms very rapidly. His next experiment was to introduce this substance into the body without inducing vomiting. This he did by injecting a solution containing one-third of a grain of Emetine under the skin of a patient suffering from Dysentery, and the results were so striking that he was able to report a large number of successful cases, where people suffering from this malady and having as many as 20 or 30 motions of the bowels daily, after treatment by this method, were well in a few days, and even in cases of relapse were again quickly relieved by a few more injections of the Emetine Salts.
When it is remembered that to be effective 60 grains of Ipecac have to be given by the mouth for several days and then at the risk of much vomiting and discomfort, whereas one-third of a grain of Emetine is equal to 60 grains of Ipecac, and this amount can be given three times a day without any discomfort, it will be seen how effective and satisfactory the new method is.
Physicians throughout India and China have now used Emetine for this trouble with great success, so that it is even now regarded as a test in doubtful cases to prove whether the patient is suffering from the Amoebic or some other form of Dysentery.
Dr. Leonard Rogers holds that after using the Emetine for two or three days without allaying the symptoms the physician is safe in concluding that he is not dealing with Amoebic but Bacillary Dysentery and that other remedies must be tried.
In North and South China Amoebic Dysentery is a disease constantly met with, the infection being probably got from contaminated water or food, and the host of remedies hitherto suggested for its treatment proclaim all too eloquently how ineffective most of them have proved.
Now, with this modern remedy, the physician may tackle cases with almost a certainty of success, even where the disease has been going on for a considerable time. Armed with a hypodermic syringe, a tabloid of one-third of a grain of Emetine Hydrochloride, and some distilled water, or a solution of saline, about 20 minims are injected under the skin. Beyond the prick of the needle and probably a little swelling at the site of injection on the following day no discomfort is felt. Even young children can bear large doses without any untoward result.
The lay public, however, should understand that it is not a remedy to be applied indiscriminately in all cases, and should be reserved for the doctor to carry out after an examination of the Amoebae.
Still, it is a comfort to know that this particular form of disease which in the past has slain its thousands and invalidated more, broken from foreign parts thousands more, broken in health, has at last been conquered. The name of Leonard Rogers must be placed on the roll of honour of those painstaking workers who, aided by the help of the chemist in the laboratory, and the skilled artisans who have formed the modern microscope, have conferred a lasting boon upon their fellow-men.
Since his great success in combating Amoebic Dysentery he has given his time to research for a remedy for the other forms, and though nothing so striking as his first remedy has yet been reported, still the man who in his hospital in Calcutta has succeeded by improved methods in reducing the mortality in cholera from 70 to 30 per cent. is not likely to leave unsolved the other part of the problem—the treatment of Bacillary Dysentery.

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26 July	28 July	30 July	8 Aug.	7 Aug.	9 Aug.	11 Aug.	14 Aug.
3 Aug.	5 Aug.	7 Aug.	15 Aug.	14 Aug.	16 Aug.	18 Aug.	21 Aug.
11 Aug.	13 Aug.	15 Aug.	22 Aug.	21 Aug.	23 Aug.	25 Aug.	28 Aug.
19 Aug.	21 Aug.	23 Aug.	29 Aug.	28 Aug.	30 Aug.	1 Sept.	4 Sept.
27 Aug.	29 Aug.	31 Aug.	5 Sept.	4 Sept.	6 Sept.	8 Sept.	11 Sept.
4 Sept.	6 Sept.	8 Sept.	12 Sept.	11 Sept.	13 Sept.	15 Sept.	18 Sept.
12 Sept.	14 Sept.	16 Sept.	19 Sept.	18 Sept.	20 Sept.	22 Sept.	25 Sept.
20 Sept.	22 Sept.	24 Sept.	26 Sept.	25 Sept.	27 Sept.	29 Sept.	2 Oct.
28 Sept.	30 Sept.	1 Oct.	3 Oct.	2 Oct.	4 Oct.	6 Oct.	9 Oct.
1 Oct.	2 Oct.	4 Oct.	11 Oct.	10 Oct.	12 Oct.	14 Oct.	17 Oct.
8 Oct.	10 Oct.	12 Oct.	18 Oct.	17 Oct.	19 Oct.	21 Oct.	24 Oct.
16 Oct.	18 Oct.	20 Oct.	25 Oct.	24 Oct.	26 Oct.	28 Oct.	31 Oct.

† Returning via Manila. Steamers proceeding via Manila do not call at Shanghai.

Let us balance the account of our life daily. To enjoy our individual happiness, it must be seized while passing. Man is so accustomed to hearing his misfortunes discussed that it is very difficult for him to listen to those who speak of his happiness.
Happiness must be taught, as we teach grammar, or a foreign language. Its advantages and its weak sides must be seen, especially its beauties and its unsuspected treasures.
The question: "How to be Happy" often resolves itself into: How are we to exercise goodness? Real happiness is the joy brought by the benefit conferred returning the soul of the benefactor.
Our whole modern education is infected with the desire to appear, and not to be. To be of envy and the desire to cause it is almost equivalent to being certain of happiness.
The contemplation of pure beauty gives value to life. Modern education ought to render this happiness accessible to all. All should enjoy the divine music which fills the universe.
A harmonious life ought to embrace the past, the present and the future. The future is like the present. We enjoy it through the imagination. The past, which serves for instruction, is also a source of pleasures.
We develop toward goodness, as we develop toward veracity. The history of falsehood proves that the legendary virtue of the idyllic days is but a legend. The Greeks had a very mitigated respect for sincerity. The gods deceive men and, moreover, deceive one another. The principal heroes of Homer lie like the principal prospectives of our own times.—By Jean Finot, member of the Academy of Sciences, of Lisbon, and crowned by the French Academy.

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Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [1494]

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For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1914. [15]

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PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.
TRAVELLERS' CHECKS sold and cashed.
GEORGE HOGG, Manager.
9, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 2nd October, 1913. [959]

APIOLINE (CHAPOTEAUT)
LADIES' REMEDY
For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.
Prescribed by the highest French Medical authorities and superior to T. Sany, Steel Drops and Pearly Royal.
CHAPOTEAUT, 5, rue Vivienne, Paris.
Solely by Chemists.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid-up Capital... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling \$1,500,000 at 3/- = \$15,000,000
Silver... \$17,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE—Chairman.
W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. DODD, Esq., F. Lieb, Esq.,
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., J. A. Blum, Esq.,
C. S. Gubbay, Esq., E. M. E. Shallen,
C. H. Hogg, Esq., H. A. Sloba, Esq.,
C. Langford, Esq., A. Widmann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. Sains.
ACTING MANAGER:
Shanghai—J. D. Sains.
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1914. [15]

NEDELANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK.
(Netherlands India Commercial Bank.)
ESTABLISHED 1865.
Authorized Capital Fl. 50,000,000 (\$2,500,000)
Paid-up Capital... Fl. 17,407,000 (\$1,450,583)
Reserve Fund... Fl. 5,518,000 (\$548,126)
HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD AGENT: BATAVIA.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE WILLIAMS DEANONS BANK, SWISS BANK CORP.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.
G. VERMEY, Manager.
No. 8, Des Vœux Road Central.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913. [21]

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Authorized Capital... £21,500,000
Subscribed... £1,125,000
Paid-up... £562,500
Reserve Fund... £455,000
BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND, and
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
Every description of Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
A. R. LINTON, Manager.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1914. [941]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.)
Capital Subscribed... Yen 10,000,000
Capital Paid-up... 7,499,250
Reserve Funds... 3,430,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Amoy, Kluang, Shanghai, Batavia, Kobe, Singapore, Bombay, London, Swatow, Calcutta, Manila, Taichu, Canton, Moji, Tientsin, Dairen, Nagasaki, Takao, Pootung, Newchwang, Hankow, New York, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, etc.
HONGKONG OFFICE:
8, Des Vœux Road.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.
K. TSUDZURABARA, Manager.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1914. [548]

EXPULSION FROM ETON.

A MOTHER AND THE HEADMASTER.

London, June 25th.

The following interesting correspondence appears in the *Daily Mail*.

Sir,—Will you kindly insert the following case in your valuable paper?

My boy, Edward Broughton-Adderley, and another got out of Mr. Booker's house, Eton College, Monday night, and went to Maidenhead for a "lark." They were caught and expelled the next day—my son's first offence in three years.

I also hope you will kindly publish the letters I enclose. The "Investigator" of this "lark" fanned at the last moment and so got off. To treat two boys of fifteen like criminals is inexplicably unfair for such a small offence, especially as the headmaster of Eton is not above condoning, at times, far greater offences.

FLORENCE BROUGHTON-ADDERLEY.

Dr. Lytton's Letter.

The Clusters, Eton College, June 24th, 1914.

Dear Mrs. BROUGHTON-ADDERLEY,—It is quite impossible for you to be anything but very angry unless you take in the following facts which, up to the present, you have forgotten:—

1.—It is not from caprice or because I enjoy doing it that I have to send your boy away, but because I am quite convinced it is my duty.

2.—When this is the case no amount of worrying will make me relax my decision.

3.—Your view that a young boy's life is spoiled from a mere escapade is entirely wrong. His age makes it perfectly easy to get him into any profession, and I have promised him a leaving book after six months, if he can get a character from some responsible person.

4.—As there has been no vicious conduct it is quite easy for you to state the facts without qualification or concealment, and everybody will understand.

5.—The boy is so slightly and unsteady that it is very doubtful if he could have remained at Eton without risk of a far more serious collapse.

6.—This being so, you may rest assured that the shock will do him permanent good if you do not spoil it all by taking his side against authority. Please remember that every violent speech you make in his presence will encourage him in resisting law, to which he is already dangerously prone.

7.—If, as I am told you threaten to do, you put the whole matter into the paper, the only result will be to damage the boy's reputation very seriously. There is not a right thinking man in the country who would not see that I could not do otherwise.

Under these circumstances I must ask you to refrain from seeking an interview in order to shake my decision, as it would only be a waste of time, and I have none to spare.

If you are willing to abide by what I have said, you may reckon on my doing all I can for the boy and seeing him safe into the Navy. And in two years' time you will wonder that the matter ever appeared to you so disastrous as it has.—I remain, yours very truly,

E. LYTTON.

P.S.—I have just seen the parents of the other boy, and they were quite consoled and fully in accord with what I said.

The Mother's Reply.

9, Granville-place, Portman-square, W. June 24th, 1914.

DEAR "HEAD,"—I have been reading and dissecting your letter most carefully, the tone of which I do not like. I am not angry, but suffering from what I consider a gross injustice, a most cruel punishment for a first offence, and especially as he was not the ringleader.

However, I am glad to see immaculate as you think yourself that you own there has been no "vicious conduct." The chief sin seems to be the sin of being found out. You have been able, I note, to console the other parents. I am glad for their sakes, but I am incapable of taking such a case of injustice lying down, and perhaps I have gone too deeply into life to care for your consolation. I never remember having made a violent speech in the presence of any of my children, and have always tried to enforce strict obedience on them.

I do not wish to use any threat, but merely to state facts through the medium of the Press and so remove the likelihood of any stain resting on my son's name in after life, and unless it is widely known in this busy world of life only hears "That chap got the sack from Eton," and no one stops to ask why; and for a small offence the worst constructions are oftentimes put upon it. I refuse to allow this in my son's case, for perhaps I feel more strongly than most women the great difference that lies between a small boy's naughtiness and an unnatural offence.

Your panacea for your harsh treatment is no use to me. I want my son neither to have the leaving-book nor your valuable help in his future life. At the age of fifteen you have not given him much courage to go on with. I hope to put him to a college in Canada and let him work and make his living there, and as long as I live I dedicate into him always the necessity of never forgetting the three greatest things in life: Love and faith in God, to try and be ready at any time to face death fearlessly, and to be ready whenever called on to serve his King and his country.

No doubt rests in my mind that he will do well some day. I fail to see how my boy's reputation will be damaged very seriously by having his case put into the papers. Nor do I agree with you that every right-minded man will see that you could not have done otherwise. You must remember that there are many right-minded men who are the fathers of sons and by living again in them have once more remembered that they too were once boys, and the old adage: "Boys will be boys" remains green in their memory and keeps them human and just. You have doubtless long ago forgotten. You have treated two children as criminals. We will leave it at that as you are incapable of understanding—Yours faithfully, FLORENCE BROUGHTON-ADDERLEY.

FALL AND FLOOD.

PRE-SEMITIC ACCOUNT DISCOVERED.

A discovery of the utmost importance in Biblical archaeology has just been made by Dr. Langdon, the Reader in Assyriology at Oxford, who has found among the early Babylonian tablets disinterred at Nippur, a pre-Semitic account of the Deluge which is described as "clearly the original of that preserved in the book of Genesis."

Further, the same tablet contains a reference to the Fall of Man, brought about by his eating certain fruit. This is the first reference to the Fall that has been found in Babylonian literature. The tablet came from the early library of Nippur, which was destroyed during an invasion of Babylon by the Elamites in the age of Abraham, and is now with a number of others in the museum at Philadelphia. In October of last year, Mr. Langdon, visited the museum and copied the inscription of about 50 tablets of the Nippur collection. The inscriptions are in Sumerian, a cuneiform alphabet of the pre-Semitic inhabitants of Babylonia.

One of these tablets is graven with a hymn to Nintud, who in Babylonian legend is the creatress of man. The hymn contains the Babylonian version of the Flood, and in contrast with the famous "Chaldean Account of the Deluge" discovered by George Smith in 1872, it agrees with the Biblical account in the name of the patriarch who was saved from the catastrophe by reason of his piety. It further agrees with the Biblical narrative in making him a "gardener" or agriculturist, and in the duration—nine months—assigned to the flood. The name of the patriarch is given as Tagtug—Semitic Nuh. It is related that after the flood Noah became "like the gods"—which is interpreted to mean that he received the gift of extraordinary longevity. The version says that Oannes (the Babylonian for the god Babi, the water god) taught Noah the secrets of things and revealed to him the wisdom possessed by the gods. With this revelation the tablet breaks off. It is notable that this "revelation of wisdom" is related by Berossus the Babylonian historian who wrote in the time of Nebuchadnezzar.

THE MAN AND THE WOMAN. After a break in the inscription there occurs the remarkable story of the fall of man, the punishment being the loss of eternal life or of longevity because he ate of the tree of life. The story includes a contention between the creatress of man Nintah or Nintud, and her husband Enlil. The beginning of the story of the fall is broken off. What remains runs as follows:

... of the cassia he took ... he ate ... the plant which determined their fate there she came upon—Nintah in the name of Enki uttered a curse, "Hereafter life until he dies may he not see." The spirits of the underworld in the dust sat down. Angriously unto Enlil she spoke, "I, Nintah, begat thee children and what is my reward?"

Enlil the father angrily replied, "Thou, O Nintah, hast begotten children. Therefore in my city two humans will I make for thee: shall thy name be called. The renowned, his head as a prototype she had moulded, his foot as a prototype she had designed, his eyes as a prototype she had made luminous."

It is to be noted that, as distinct from the Biblical narrative, it is Noah, and not Adam, who is tempted and falls.

The identification of the cassia with the tree of life is significant. The cassia is the most important of all medicinal plants of antiquity, and hence may have arisen the notion of the cassia as a tree giving eternal life. The conception of the tree as the "tree of knowledge" is peculiar to the Hebrew.

As some Babylonian texts the cassia is called "the tree of the serpent," and it is possible that the broken section which begins the tablet narrative may have contained the scene of the temptation.

PASSED THE CANAL.

July 3rd—Ounfa, Soetra, York, Arab, Chelister.

July 7th—Kamo, Maru, Indradeo, Prinz Ludwig, Nordenberg, Paul Lecat.

July 10th—Idomeneus, Lennos, Agapenor, Sardinia, Tubingen, Leomodon.

July 14th—Achilles, Bentomond, Glenfurret, Snolken, Salsuma, Suevia, Wakasa, Maru, First Bulow, Navara.

July 17th—Heinam, Princess Alice, Scandia, Yngvarett.

BETTER THAN QUININE FOR MALARIA.

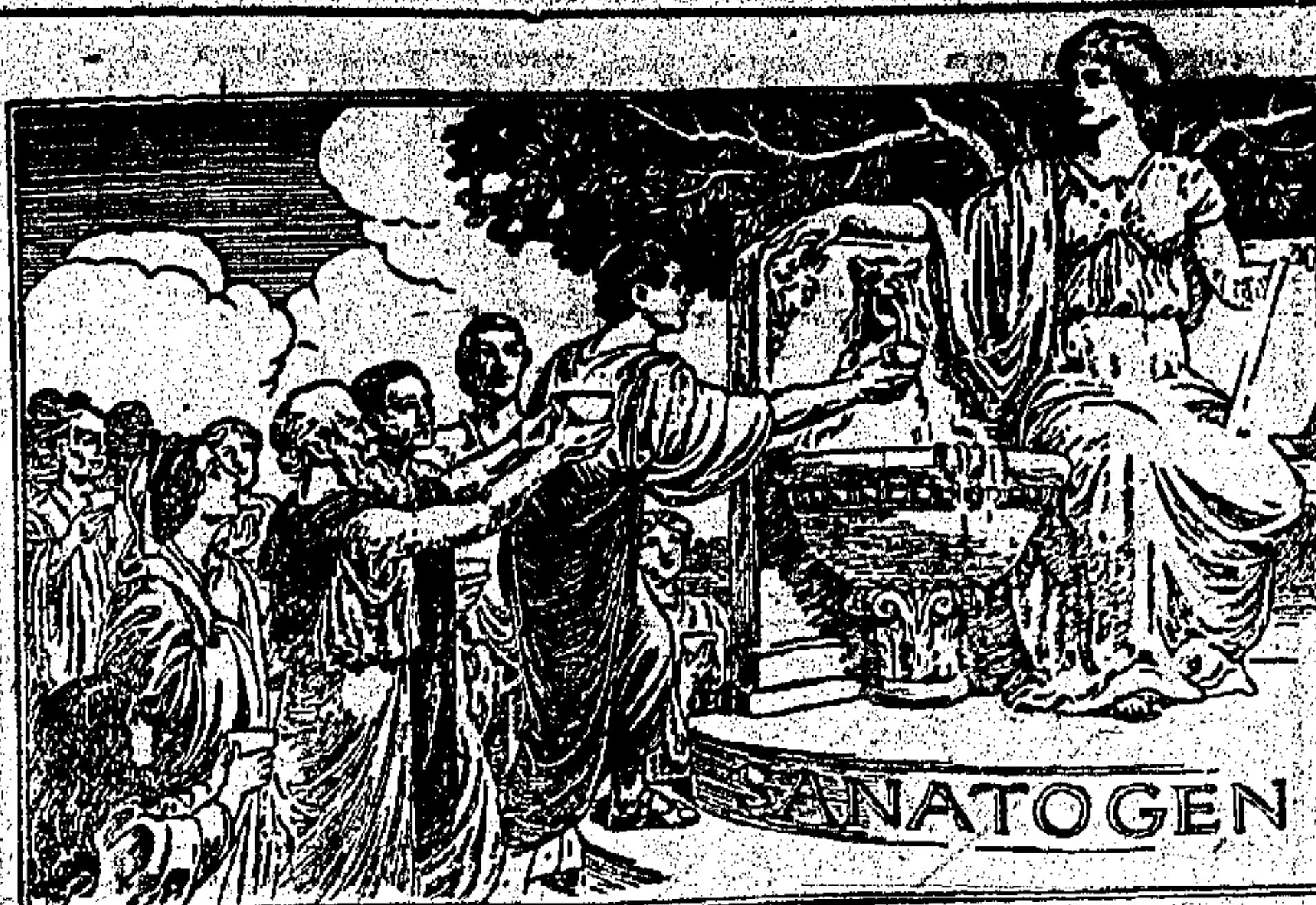
Quinine does not cure Malaria. All it does is to bring relief for a time; it persists in its action is harmful, causing deafness and other troubles.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured completely many cases of Malaria. In Ceylon, Burma, Siam, in every part of the world where Malaria exists, cured sufferers will tell you, that they owe the immunity they now enjoy from ague and fever entirely to this renowned specific.

The reason is that Malaria is a disease of the blood, is caused by the presence of myriads of parasites in the blood, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the most perfect blood-purifying, blood-strengthening, and blood-making remedy yet devised. While dispelling the malarial germs, they build up the system, thus giving to it the power to withstand further attacks of the disease.

If you are a victim of Malaria you can begin your own cure to-day by sending to the nearest medicine vendor for a bottle of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They are also obtainable from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 24, Sechen Road, Shanghai, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8 post free.

For all maladies traceable to weak impure blood or disordered nerves, such as Anemia, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Back-pains, these pills are of the utmost value. Ladies everywhere tell one another of their efficacy for women's aches and ills.



In the Great Heat you need

SANATOGEN

To keep you Healthy and Vigorous.

We Europeans, after all, were not born to endure great heat. Nature did not intend us to live in such hot climates.

That is why we all suffer so much at this time of the year—why we feel languid, depressed, irritable, and so easily fall victims to illness. And that is why our bodies need specially invigorating just now, to enable us to support the abnormal strain and to resist the attacks of disease.

There is nothing better for this purpose than a course of Sanatogen. Taken regularly, thrice daily, for a few weeks, it will produce a remarkable improvement in your general health, and especially in the health of your nervous system.

You will be better able to endure the heat, and to work with energy; your appetite and digestion will improve; you will sleep soundly even on the hottest nights, and you will get rid of that "nervy," irritable feeling which is so distressing to oneself and others.

Moreover, you will be much less liable to suffer from fevers, boils, liver affections, dysentery, and other stomach and bowel complaints, owing to the fact that Sanatogen greatly increases those vital elements of the blood whose function it is to destroy attacking disease germs.

Start Sanatogen To-day.

Just try Sanatogen, and you will soon be as enthusiastic about it as are the writers of the accompanying letters and many thousands of Europeans in the East who take Sanatogen as a matter of course, year by year, when the hot season sets in.

Do not let your health be undermined by the heat of a July, but go to the nearest Chemist and buy a bottle of Sanatogen. One bottle will make a keen convert of you! And drop us a post-card, mentioning this paper, for a Free Copy of "The Art of Living." Address: A. Wulfsberg and Co., 6, Kiakiang Road, Shanghai.

USE ONLY DUTT'S "MANGO" BRAND CHUTNEYS AND CURRY STUFFS

"EAST INDIAN CONDIMENT CO." BRAND INDIAN CONDIMENTS. SREEKISSEN DUTT & CO., CALCUTTA.

THE PREMIER CONDIMENT HOUSE IN INDIA. A. B. MOULDER & CO. LTD. SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA. Hongkong, 13th June, 1914.

STURGEON BRAND JOHN & E. STURGE, Ltd. Birmingham (England). PRECIPITATED CHALK (Calc. Carb. Precip.) All Grades, from lightest to very dense, to suit all needs. CITRIC ACID, BICARBONATE OF POTASH, ROCHELLE SALTS, and PULV. SEIDLITZ.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of Asia* left Yokohama on the 20th July, at 7 p.m., and was due to arrive at Kobe on the 21st July, at 5 p.m.

The Raw Silk per M.M. str. *Polynesian*, which left this port on the 18th June, was delivered at Lyons on the 18th July.

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Custom Made in Various Shades.

Telephone 1210. Hongkong, 18th April, 1914.

Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands, writes: "For a man doing hard mental work in an enervating climate, there is, according to my experience, no better invigorator than Sanatogen."

Mr. Max Pemberton,

the well-known Novelist, writes: "I have been taking Sanatogen since the beginning of the year, and would not be without it under any circumstances whatever."

The Hon.

Mr. Justice Robertson,

Judge of the Supreme Court, Lahore, Punjab, writes: "My experience with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it for some weeks during the most trying season of the year, and found it a great strengthener."

Sir Gilbert Parker,

the popular Novelist, writes: "I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the body and mind."

Mr. Hall Caine,

the celebrated Author and Dramatist, writes: "My experience of Sanatogen has been that as a tonic nerve food it has on more than one occasion done me good."

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

THE "INDEA" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "INVERLOXIDE,"

having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 23rd inst., at 9.30 A.M.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1914. [950]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENGLOE."

FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 30th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1914. [949]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship "SENEGAMBIA,"

Captain M. Markopung, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given 10 days before the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This Steamer brings on Cargo: Ex s.s. "Stockholm" from Stockholm. Ex s.s. "Barnes" from Bordeaux. Ex s.s. "Jarl" from Göteborg. Ex s.s. "Bjorn" from Drammen.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1914. [957]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

FREIGHT LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "GOTTINGEN,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 3rd August, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELBOURNE & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1914. [118]

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

THERAPION NO. 4

THERAPION NO. 5

THERAPION NO. 6

THERAPION NO. 7

THERAPION NO. 8

THERAPION NO. 9

THERAPION NO. 10

THERAPION NO. 11

THERAPION NO. 12

THERAPION NO. 13

THERAPION NO. 14

THERAPION NO. 15

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 21st at 10.55 a.m.—Pressure has increased slightly & moderately over Japan. Changes elsewhere very small, and gradients are shallow.

Pressure is lowest over S.E. Mongolia and highest between the Benins and the Loochoos.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 2.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT: HONGKONG & NEIGHBOURHOODS.

Forecast: (East or variable) Hongkong and Lamooch. The same as (to light) fine.

Forecast: (The same as) No. 1.

Forecast: (The same as) No. 1.

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Forecast: (The same as) No. 1.

Forecast: (The same as) No.

OBTAINABLE FROM
KARL BRANDES,
 No. 2, PEDDER STREET.
 Hongkong, 20th July, 1914.

SWISS EMBROIDERIES
EMBROIDERED HALF-FINISHED DRESSES IN COTTON,
WOOL AND SILK, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,
EMBROIDERED LACES, EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1914.



HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The *Yorck*, with the *GERMAN MAIL*, left Singapore on Friday, the 17th inst., at 9 p.m., and is due to arrive here to-day.

The *Kanchow*, with the **MAILS FROM LONDON** (via Siberia) of Tuesday, the 30th ult., and Wednesday, the 1st inst., is due to arrive here to-day.

The *Liangchow*, with the MAIL FROM LONDON (via Siberia) of Saturday, the 4th inst., is due to arrive here on Friday, the 24th inst.

The *Siberia*, with the AMERICAN MAIL, is due to arrive here on Saturday, the 25th inst.

<u>The Paul Lecat, with the FRENCH MAIL, is due to arrive here on Monday, the 27th inst.</u>		
<u>FOR</u>	<u>PBB</u>	<u>DATE</u>

FOR	PER	DATE
*Japan via *Moji	Colombo Maru ...	Wednesday, 22nd, 8.00 A.M.
*Hakohi, *Haiphong and *Pakhoi	Katfong	Wednesday, 22nd, 8.00 A.M.
STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADEN, SUEZ,		
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN,		
EGYPT, and EUROPE via NAPLES ...	Kleist	Wednesday, 22nd, 9.40 A.M.
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Haimun	Wednesday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
*Madan	Hanoi	Wednesday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
	Hsinang	Wednesday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN VIA		Wednesday, 22nd,
NAAGASAKI, UNITED STATES, SOUTH		Registration ... 9.00 A.M.
AMERICA and CANADA VIA VANCOUVER	Empress of India ...	Registration ... Kowloon
(EUROPE VIA SIBERIA)		B.O. ... 8.30 A.M.
[To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow		Letters ... 10.30 A.M.
Railway closing at Shanghai Brit. P.O. at		
11.30 a.m. on Monday, the 27th inst.]		
*Taungta, *Newchwang and *Dairen ...	Eiger	Wednesday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.
Formosa via Keelung, *Shanghai, *North		
China, *Japan via *Nagasaki, *Victoria,	Canada Maru	Wednesday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.
and *Tacoma		
Shanghai, North China and Dalny ...	Moerdyde	Wednesday, 22nd, 4.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, and JAPAN VIA		Wednesday, 22nd,
Kobe	Yorck	Registration ... 3.03 P.M.
(EUROPE VIA SIBERIA)		Letters ... 4.00 P.M.
To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow		
Railway closing at Shanghai Brit. P.O. at		
11.30 a.m. on Monday, the 27th inst.]		
Hongry	Maunsang	Wednesday, 22nd, 5.00 P.M.
*Swatow, *Weihaiwei, *Chefoo and *Tientsin	Kueichow	Thursday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M.
Hai, Haiphong and Pakhoi	Hongkong	Thursday, 23rd, 10.00 A.M.
*Straits, *Batavia, *Cheribon, *Samarang	Banri Maru	Thursday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
and *Sourabaya		Thursday, 23rd,
		Registration ... 10.15 A.M.
FORMOSA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NORTH		(Registration with last
CHINA, JAPAN VIA NAAGASAKI, HONOLULU,		10.45 a.m.)
UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA	Korea	Kowloon
and CANADA VIA SAN FRANCISCO		B.O. ... 10.00 A.M.
(EUROPE VIA SIBERIA)		Letters ... 11.00 A.M.
[To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow		
Railway, closing at Shanghai Brit. P.O. at		
5 p.m., on Monday, the 27th inst.]		
Straits and India via Calcutta	Kumeang	Thursday, 23rd, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Anhai	Thursday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow	Haitan	Friday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Hongkong	Friday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Takao	Sooki Maru	Friday, 24th, 1.00 P.M.
*Shanghai, *North China, & *Japan via *Kobe	Gregory & Appear	Friday, 24th, 2.00 P.M.
Amoy and Foochow	Hwang	Saturday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.
Bangkok	Palat	Saturday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya	Haidi	Saturday, 25th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Yuenang	Saturday, 25th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Kanchow	Saturday, 25th, 5.00 P.M.
(EUROPE VIA SIBERIA)		
[To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow		
Railway closing at Shanghai Brit. P.O. at		
8.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 30th inst.]		
*Swatow	Chowtai	Sunday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits	Haimun	Sunday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
British, Samarang and Sourabaya	Typhoon	Monday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.

"Specially superscribed correspondence only."

TO-DAY
4 p.m.—Meeting of Metal Importers at the Secretary's Office, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, New Government Building.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Monday, 27th July.—
 Noon—The Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.,
 Statutory Meeting of Shareholders.
 3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at the Peak,
 by Public Works Dept.

Saturday, 22nd Aug.—
 Noon—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking
 Corporation Meeting of Shareholders at
 the City Hall.

ON SALE

HONGKONG HANCAORD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1913

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS

PRICE ... 35

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1914.

On LONDON:—

Telegraphic Transfer	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/10
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2

ON PARI\$ —	
Bank Bills, on demand	230
Credits, at 4 months' sight	235
ON LONDON —	
On demand	187½
ON NEW YORK —	
Bank Bills, on demand	44½
Credits, at 60 days' sight	45½
ON HONKAI —	
Telegraphic Transfer	36½
Bank, on demand	37
ON CANTON —	
Telegraphic Transfer	36¾
Bank, on demand	37
ON SHANGHAI —	
Bank, at sight	7c2
Private, 30 days' sight	75s
ON YOKOHAMA — On demand	89½
ON MANILA — On demand — Pesos	89½
ON SINGAPORE — On demand	78s
ON BATAVIA — On demand	110s
ON RAJPOON — On demand	6½
ON SAIGON — On demand	5 c. p.m.
ON BANGKOK — On demand	84½
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.85
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$97.00
BAR SILVER, per oz.	24½

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent.
Hongkong 20 cents pieces...	\$ 9.10 discount.
Hongkong 10	\$ 9.98

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

London Date	Due Shanghai
July 1st.	July 18th
July 4th.	July 20th

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SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 21ST JULY, 1911:

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTA- TIONS CASH.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV'D.
BANKS.					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$852 1/2 buyers 1,150 1/2 sellers	5 1/2 p.c.
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$11 1/2, sellers	10 p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	\$4.90	
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$1	all	\$82, sellers	8 p.c.
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all		
COTTON MILLS.					
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls 134, buyers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$7 1/2, buyers	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$38	3 1/2 p.c.
DOCKS AND WHARVES.					
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$86, buyers	4 p.c.
H'kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$63, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$63	all	\$84	
Shai, Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 67, buyers	
Shai, and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	\$10, buyers	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$64, buy, \$65.00	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$45, sales (sal.)	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$127, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
Manila Metropole Hotel, Limited	15,000	Pa. 10	all	\$93, sellers	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$200, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$25, buyers	9 p.c.
H'kong & South China Steam Fishers Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$5	all	\$2	
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$10	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	5/	all	12/-, buyers	
INSURANCES.					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$315, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$157 1/2, sales	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$398	7 p.c.
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 141, buyers	
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$78 1/2, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	12,000	\$107	\$60	\$194, 2 Ex 73	
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.					
H'kong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$117, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$50	\$102, buyers	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100	\$75	\$200	
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	\$5	\$7 1/2, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$10	\$5	\$12, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls. 30	all	Tls. 92	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$75, buyers	6 p.c.
Matschappa tot Mij, Beach-on	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 47 1/2, buyer	
Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat					
MISCELL.					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	all	\$76	
Heawood Tin and Snobow Estate, Ltd.	\$22,000	\$1	all	2/6	
Ranch Australia Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$3, sellers	
Trench Mines, Limited	160,000	\$1	all	\$0/-, buyers	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	\$1	\$10, buyers	8 1/2 p.c.
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$1	\$80, sellers	
Pulpes et Papiers de la Tonkin Societe de	75,000	\$10	all	\$5	
RUBBER.					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$79 1/2, buyers	4 p.c.
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$28, sellers	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$3, sellers	
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$25	all	\$31, buyers	8 1/2 p.c.
H'kong, Canton & Messs S.P. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$281, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$5	all	\$50, 1/2 don.	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	\$1	all	\$1. 126. 10'	
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$46, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
South China Morning Post, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$28 1/2, buyers	
Steam Landre Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$45, sellers	
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.					
Powell, Wm., Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$8 1/2	6 p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$74, sales	9 1/2 p.c.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$184, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1888	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 250	7% p. annu.	Par.

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